

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐ no ☒

AL-I-A-88

Property Name: Charles Callan House Inventory Number: Needs Number
Address: 12728 Orleans Road Historic district: yes ☒ no ☐
City: Little Orleans Zip Code: 21766 County: Allegany
USGS Quadrangle(s): Artemas
Property Owner: John S. O'Connell, Jr. and Sue Rowland Tax Account ID Number: 01-094602
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 26 Tax Map Number: 44
Project: Replacement of Bridge No. A-116, Orleans Road South, Fifteen Agency: MD SHA
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Paula Reed Date Prepared: 4/27/2007
Documentation is presented in: Report of Findings for Replacement of Bridge A-116, Orleans Road over Fifteen Mile Creek, Allegany County; Allegany County Land Records.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION:

Located on the south side of Orleans Road at its junction with High Germany Road, this late Queen Anne style house is the westernmost dwelling in the village of Little Orleans. It stands on the southern terminus of High Germany Hill just as it makes its steep descent into the relatively level bottom land along Fifteen Mile Creek. The house faces north. Behind it is a meadow which slopes down to the creek. The property contains approximately 10 acres bordered by Fifteen Mile Creek on the west and south, and by the western Maryland Railroad right of way on the east. In addition to the house, there are two frame sheds, which appear to be contemporary with the house and a concrete block garage, which dates from the mid 20th century.

The house appears to date from approximately 1906 and is a light weight framed structure covered with German siding which appears to be the original material. The building is T-shaped with a forward projecting semi hexagonal bay topped with a gable. A similar semi-hexagonal bay projects from the east elevation. The west elevation has a two-bay flat gable façade. At the rear or south elevation there is a one story kitchen extension with a more recent addition to accommodate an added bathroom. The rear elevation also has a central cross gable. The house rests on poured concrete foundations, although the owner reports that the

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concrete is a top coat over stone. A hipped roof wraparound porch shelters the front projecting bay and the main entrance. The roofing material is vinyl "slate," which recently replaced the original slate roof and is laid in a pattern to match as closely as possible the original configuration.

The front elevation has two bays, the semi-hexagonal projection and the entrance bay. At the second story there is a window above the entrance. The windows have single pane sash with molded architraves with flat (straight) tops. This trim is used at all original windows. The front door is set diagonally across the corner of the front projecting bay. The door hangs beneath a transom and is trimmed similarly to the windows. The door has a large glass pane with two horizontal panels below. Applied wooden carved scrolls embellish the door. It also retains its original key-turn doorbell. The front porch is supported by round Tuscan Doric columns that rest on a poured concrete deck. The deck is a replacement of, presumably, a wooden structure.

The interior of the house is divided into three main rooms and a kitchen. The front door opens into an entrance and stair hall with two diagonal walls at the front, one with the front door and the other opening into the room which occupies the front projecting bay. The interior woodwork at the first story is intact, although imitation wood sheet paneling covers some of the walls. Doors opening into the hallway from the other rooms have transoms with square lattice grilles. Presumably these provide borrowed light for the hallway. In the hallway, the main feature is the staircase. Made of naturally finished oak, it features a square newel post with carved trim and a Gothic pointed top piece. The stringers are closed with turned balusters. The handrail has a flattened profile with a "grip edge." To the west of the hallway is a front parlor in the projecting bay with a dining room behind. To the east of the hallway is a sitting room in the side projecting bay. At the back or south end of the hallway is a door leading into the kitchen.

Throughout the first floor the wood door and window trim is intact with symmetrical machined molding and decorated corner blocks.

The kitchen is lined with tongue and grooved beaded wainscoting. From the kitchen a door opens out onto a small back porch at the southwest corner of the house. To the west side of the kitchen is a small pantry room lined with cupboards along its south wall. In addition, a bathroom has been added in an addition constructed at the southwest corner of the house.

In addition to the main house there are several other buildings in the complex. Behind the house are two gable-roofed frame sheds, both sheathed with German siding. These appear to be contemporary with the house. In addition there is a gable-roofed concrete block garage situated at the front of the property along the road.

The buildings appear to be in good condition.

PROPERTY EVALUATION

The property located at 12728 Orleans Road, a frame Queen Anne style house dating from about 1906 and accompanying frame outbuildings is an excellent and intact example of a rural interpretation of the Queen Anne style in the late phase of its popularity. The house retains important character-defining features, including original exterior siding, doors, windows, front porch and trim; interior floor plan, woodwork and particularly the staircase and pantry with built-in cupboards.

Historically the property is important for its associations with the history of Little Orleans, being the most prominent house in the village and its long association with the Callan family who developed the Little Orleans Grocery in 1906.

Therefore, the house, with its surrounding property and historic outbuildings is significant under National Register Criteria A, B and C. It meets criteria A and B for its associations with the development of the Little Orleans community and Charles Callan, co-

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founder of the Little Orleans Grocery, builder of the house and locally prominent citizen. The Callans owned the property for 50 years. It meets criterion C for its architectural merits, being a well preserved and intact example of a rural dwelling of the early 20th century, reflecting the influence of the late Queen Anne Style.

Resource Count: Three eligible buildings (house and two framed sheds), considered as a complex; one not-eligible building (concrete block garage)

PROPERTY HISTORY

For the half century from 1906 to 1956 the property located at 12728 Orleans Road belonged to Charles T. Callan and Harry W. Callan, or their heirs. The Callans operated the Little Orleans Grocery, and constructed the Queen Anne Style house on the property, probably shortly after their purchase of it in 1906. (Allegany County Deed Liber 99, Folio 270).

On September 1, 1956, the Callan heirs conveyed the property to Robert C. Carder, trustee, who was to promptly convey it to Robert R. and Lena Twigg. In this 1956 transaction the property was subdivided with the residence, its outbuildings and the land surrounding being conveyed separately from the rest of the property. The residence lot contained 1.6 acres and the remainder contained 10.4 acres (see attached plat). While the residence lot went to Robert and Lena Twigg, the remainder of the land passed to Robert R. Twigg and Gerald Twigg, partners, trading as the Orleans Grocery. The property remained in the Twigg family until 1987. (Allegany County Deed Liber 284, folio 363, Liber 284, folio 367, Liber 408, folio 272 and Liber 570, folio 272). In 1987 Robert Lee Twigg conveyed the property to Deloris J. Twigg as part of a divorce settlement, and she, in turn sold the property in 1990 to Charles H. and Elizabeth Nalls. (Liber 570, folio 272, Liber 586, folio 443). Charles H. and Elizabeth Nalls sold the two parcels to the current owners in 2005 (Liber 1163, folio 332).

Prior to 1906 the parcels associated with 12728 Orleans Road were part of several larger tracts of land that belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the wealthiest men in the American Colonies. At the time of his death in 1832, he was the oldest surviving signer of the Declaration. Charles Carroll of Carrollton owned in addition to his manor called Carrollton near Frederick, vast quantities of land in Maryland, Virginia and what was to become West Virginia.

When Charles Carroll died, his great-granddaughter (?) Emily Mactavish, daughter of Charles Carroll Mactavish was named executrix of the sizable estate. (Allegany County Deed Liber 6, Folio 498). Emily, in turn granted her estate, which included portions of the Carroll legacy, to the Academy of the Visitation BVM at Mount DeSales, Baltimore County, a school for "the education of young ladies" in 1883 (Liber 61, Folio 161).

On March 1, 1906 The Mactavish heirs, Maria Mayo Mactavish, Virginia S. Mactavish, Charles C. Mactavish, represented by Charles Yearley Jr. attorney, of Baltimore and the Academy of the Visitation BVM sold lands to Charles T. Callan and Harry W. Callan totaling approximately 160 acres. The price was \$1,639.15 for parts of "Sugar Bottom," "Scrapings," "Addition to Germany" and "Linns Purchase," at Orleans. That tract totaled 149 acres. In addition there was a small piece of land called "Poet's Corner" with 14.2 acres. Just a few weeks later on March 27, 1906, Charles and Harry Callan sold a large portion of their purchase from the Mactavish heirs to Charles T. Norris (Deed Liber 99, Folio 537). This was the land north and west of the present boundary of the property, between the house and Fifteen Mile Creek.

Numerous biographies tell the story of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's life. A summary appears in the National Register nomination for Carrollton Manor in Frederick County (1997).

At the time of his death in 1832 [at the age of 95], Charles Carroll of Carrollton was considered one of the wealthiest men in

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America. In 1800, his land holdings were estimated at 70,000 to 85,000 acres in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was influential in Colonial and Early American politics. Although he was a Catholic and barred from practicing his profession, law, he was respected and held positions of responsibility. In June of 1775, he became chairman of the Committee of Observation from Maryland; later that year he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence. In February of 1776 Carroll was asked by Congress to go to Canada with Benjamin Franklin to persuade French Catholics to join the American cause against England, or at least persuade them to remain neutral. In July of 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence, in the center of the document, just below the signature of John Hancock. Knowing that signing the Declaration was an act of treason, punishable by death if the war with Great Britain was lost, he made himself distinguishable from the several other Charles Carrolls in Maryland by adding "of Carrollton."

Carroll also participated in Maryland's Constitutional Convention in August, 1776, and was among those chosen to draft a Declaration of Rights and a constitution. Through his efforts, the new Maryland state government removed all laws prohibiting Catholics from holding office.

In addition, Carroll was a member of the Potomac Company which promoted the idea of a canal along the Potomac River. This idea was eventually developed as the C&O Canal. He was a director of the B&O Railroad, America's first regularly scheduled passenger carrier and he laid its cornerstone. He served in both the US Senate and the Maryland state Senate.

The land tracts that eventually came into the hands of Charles Callan included parts of "Linns Purchase," lying east of Fifteen Mile Creek, which was patented May 23, 1798 to Samuel Osmund (Liber 99, Folio 269). It eventually came into the hands of Richard Caton who was Charles Carroll of Carrollton's son-in-law (Liber AA, folio 263). Another piece of the Callan purchase was "Resurvey of Sugar Bottom," patented July 9, 1772 to Samuel Hanson. It eventually became the property of Joseph H. Bevans who conveyed it to Richard Caton and William Woodville, trustees for Mary Ann Wellesley (Caton's daughter), in 1843 (Liber DD Folio 26). The third piece of land was "Scrapings" patented April 12, 1839 to Richard Caton (Liber AA, Folio 263). William Golden patented "Poets Corner" November 25th, 1825 (Liber CC, Folio 254). The Allegany County, Maryland Directory of 1878 notes that in the vicinity of Orleans, there were 29, 896 acres owned by Richard Caton, Duchess of Leeds, Emily Mactavish, Lady Stafford and Marchioness of Wellesley [all descendants or heirs of Charles Carroll of Carrollton]. In addition, Mrs. Evangeline Bevans owned 1,777 acres.

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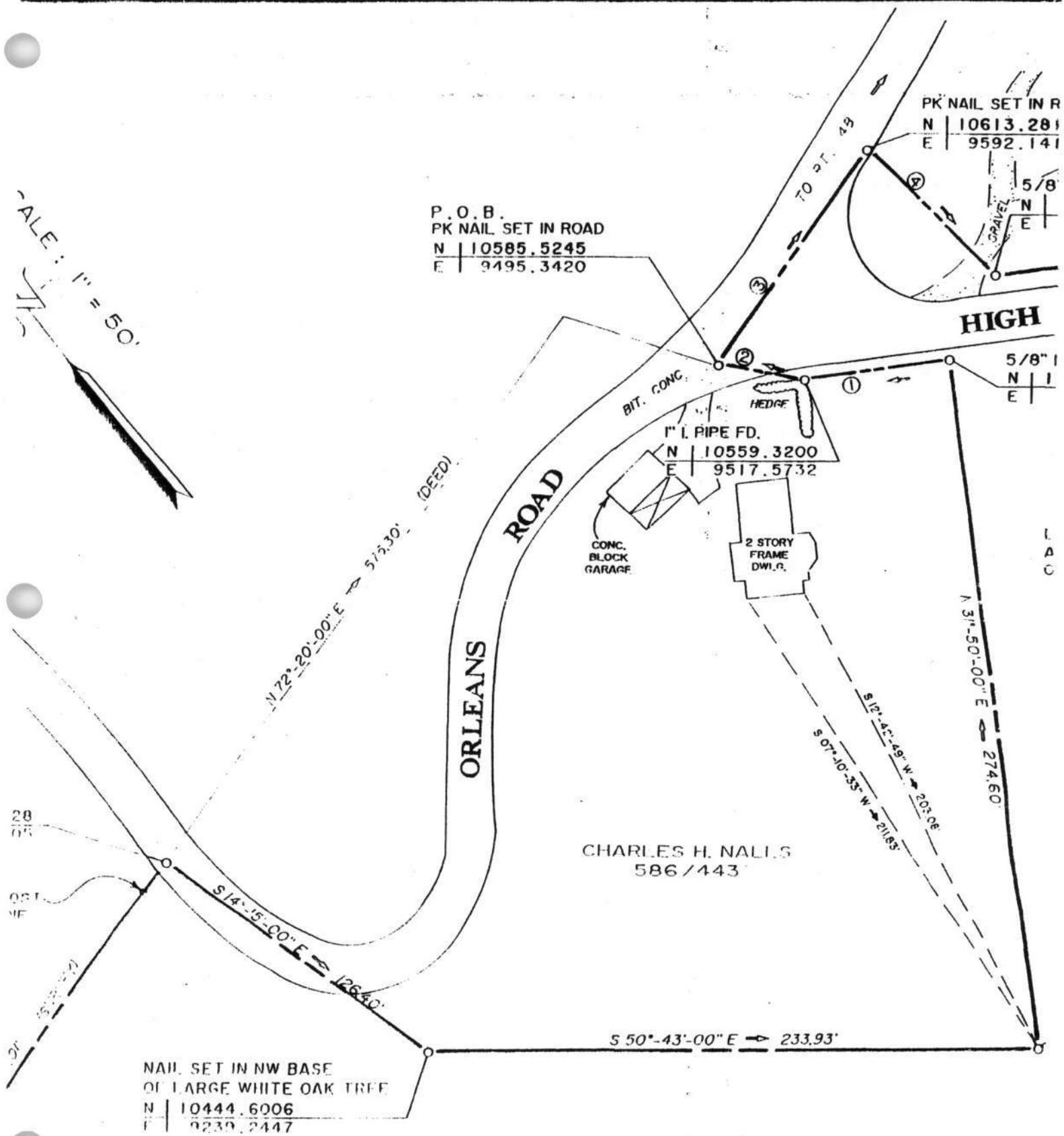
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12728 Orleans Rd. Little Orleans, MD



Antemas Quad

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17702 Antemas Quad

AL-I-A-088
Charles Callan House
12728 Orleans Road
Little Orleans
Artemas Quad

